

इंटरनेट

मानक

Disclosure to Promote the Right To Information

Whereas the Parliament of India has set out to provide a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, and whereas the attached publication of the Bureau of Indian Standards is of particular interest to the public, particularly disadvantaged communities and those engaged in the pursuit of education and knowledge, the attached public safety standard is made available to promote the timely dissemination of this information in an accurate manner to the public.

“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

Jawaharlal Nehru

“Step Out From the Old to the New”

IS 13693 (1993): Determination of de-husked grains in rice by double staining method [FAD 16: Foodgrains, Starches and Ready to Eat Foods]



“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

BLANK PAGE



भारतीय मानक

दोहरी छन्ना-पद्धति द्वारा भूसीरहित
चावल ज्ञात करना

Indian Standard

**DETERMINATION OF DEHUSKED GRAINS
IN RICE BY DOUBLE STAINING METHOD**

UDC 664.782.46 : 620.191.73

© BIS 1993

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002

March 1993

Price Group 1

FOREWORD

This Indian Standard was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Foodgrains and Foodgrain Industries Sectional Committee had been approved by the Food and Agriculture Division Council.

Dehusked grains are rice kernels, whole or broken which have more than one fourth of the surface area of the kernel covered with bran. These are also known as brown rice. In order to determine the amount of dehusked grains in rice, the double staining method as given in this standard is being commonly used in the country.

In reporting the result of a test or analysis made in accordance with this standard, if the final value, observed or calculated, is to be rounded off, it shall be done in accordance with IS 2 : 1960 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*)'.

Indian Standard

DETERMINATION OF DEHUSKED GRAINS IN RICE BY DOUBLE STAINING METHOD

1 SCOPE

This standard prescribes the method for determination of dehusked grains in rice by double staining method.

2 REFERENCE

2.1 The following Indian Standard is a necessary adjunct to this standard:

<i>IS No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
2814 : 1964	Method for sampling of smaller size foodgrains (<i>first revision</i>)

3 REAGENTS

3.1 Metanil Yellow or Tartrazine — 0.05 percent in distilled water (*m/v*).

3.2 Methylene Blue — 0.05 percent in distilled water (*m/v*).

3.3 Dilute Hydrochloric Acid — 5 percent (*v/v*).

4 PROCEDURE

4.1 Take 5 g of rice (sound head rice and

broken) in a petridish (80 × 17 mm). Dip the grains in about 20 ml of methylene blue solution and allow to stand for about 1 minute. Decant the methylene blue solution. Give a swirl wash with about 20 ml of dilute hydrochloric acid. Give a swirl wash with water and pour about 20 ml of metanil yellow solution on the blue stained grains and allow to stand for about 1 minute. Decant the effluent and wash with fresh water twice. The residual bran or the milled rice kernels will be stained green while the rest of the kernels remain yellow. Keep the stained grains under fresh water and count de-husked grains (indicated by green stain). Count the total number of grains in 5 g of sample under analysis. Three broken are to be counted as one whole grain.

5 CALCULATION

$$\text{Percent of de-husked grains} = \frac{N \times 100}{W}$$

where

N = number of de-husked grain in 5 g of sample, and

W = total grains in 5 g of sample.

Standard Mark

The use of the Standard Mark is governed by the provisions of the *Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986* and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. The Standard Mark on products covered by an Indian Standard conveys the assurance that they have been produced to comply with the requirements of that standard under a well defined system of inspection, testing and quality control which is devised and supervised by BIS and operated by the producer. Standard marked products are also continuously checked by BIS for conformity to that standard as a further safeguard. Details of conditions under which a licence for the use of the Standard Mark may be granted to manufacturers or producers may be obtained from the Bureau of Indian Standards.

Bureau of Indian Standards

BIS is a statutory institution established under the *Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986* to promote harmonious development of the activities of standardization, marking and quality certification of goods and attending to connected matters in the country.

Copyright

BIS has the copyright of all its publications. No part of these publications may be reproduced in any form without the prior permission in writing of BIS. This does not preclude the free use, in the course of implementing the standard, of necessary details, such as symbols and sizes, types or grade designations. Enquiries relating to copyright be addressed to the Director (Publications), BIS.

Review of Indian Standards

Amendments are issued to standards as the need arises on the basis of comments. Standards are also reviewed periodically; a standard along with amendments is reaffirmed when such review indicates that no changes are needed; if the review indicates that changes are needed, it is taken up for revision. Users of Indian Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or edition by referring to the latest issue of 'BIS Handbook' and 'Standards Monthly Additions'. Comments on this Indian Standard may be sent to BIS giving the following reference :

Doc : No. FAD 16 (105)

Amendments Issued Since Publication

Amend No.	Date of Issue	Text Affected

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

Headquarters:

Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110002

Telephones : 331 01 31, 331 13 75

Telegrams : Manaksanstha
(Common to all Offices)

Regional Offices:

Telephone

Central : Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg
NEW DELHI 110002

{ 331 01 31
{ 331 13 75

Eastern : 1/14 C. I. T. Scheme VII M, V. I. P. Road, Maniktola
CALCUTTA 700054

{ 37 84 99, 37 85 61
{ 37 86 26, 37 86 62

Northern : SCO 445-446, Sector 35-C, CHANDIGARH 160036

{ 53 38 43, 53 16 40
{ 53 23 84

Southern : C. I. T. Campus, IV Cross Road, MADRAS 600113

{ 235 02 16, 235 04 42
{ 235 15 19, 235 23 15

Western : Manakalaya, E9 MIDC, Marol, Andheri (East)
BOMBAY 400093

{ 632 92 95, 632 78 58
{ 632 78 91, 632 78 92

Branches : AHMADABAD. BANGALORE. BHOPAL. BHUBANESHWAR. COIMBATORE.
FARIDABAD. GHAZIABAD. GUWAHATI. HYDERABAD. JAIPUR. KANPUR.
LUCKNOW. PATNA. THIRUVANANTHAPURAM.